



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople—Plague in Djiddah.

[Report No. 210.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25, 1899.

SIR: Yesterday evening the following telegram arrived from Djiddah:

Examined yesterday corpse beggar originating from Assyr residing in quarter Yemen in little house not yet contaminated we ascertained with Dr. Ferid voluminous crural glandular swelling. Said beggar, according to persons in neighborhood, was suffering from fever and cough. Microbes, after culture, showed results characteristic enough. I will wire diagnosis after having seen result of inoculations. Necessary steps already taken. Death rate slightly increased. XANTHOPOULIDIS.

There are several points which we have to consider in said telegraphic news, especially if beggar arrived lately from Assyr, where plague exists endemically, or if he was formerly an inhabitant of Djiddah, where he has been contaminated by other persons suffering from light and unobserved plague symptoms. If plague cases did recently exist I may state, according to official sanitary reports, that said cases were not the consequence of the development of germs of last year's epidemic. All the houses in which plague cases have been observed have been disinfected. The fresh cases have certainly been imported by sanitary smuggling, which is rife in the Red Sea. Another interesting point is to know if the prevailing cause of deaths is pneumonia.

I will not fail to report on these questions when official sanitary reports shall have been forwarded from the Hedjaz.

Pratique of ships at Djiddah.—At the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission the English sanitary representative communicated a memorandum, forwarded by the consuls at Djiddah, requesting the sanitary board to have at the disposal of the sanitary officials at said place a steam launch, in order not to oblige the officers of the ships arriving there to go on shore and take pratique. The sanitary officials would go on board the arriving ships and give pratique there. In this way the operation of taking pratique would last only a few minutes. Steamships can not move before Djiddah, but must anchor at a very great distance from the shore, on account of the reefs and shallows. There is no doubt that the desired steam launch will be put at the disposal of the sanitary service.

Epidemics in Constantinople.—The epidemics which prevail at present in Constantinople are influenza, smallpox, measles, and typhoid fever. I must state that there was a decrease, a few days since, in the number of the cases and deaths.

Death rate.—In the fortnight ended February 15, only 2 deaths from diphtheria were registered, 5 from measles, 14 from typhoid fever, 32 from smallpox, and 89 from acute inflammation of the lungs. The total number of deaths during said fortnight was 638.

Influenza.—As I have already stated, in the great majority of influenza cases the system affected is the respiratory. Very often the inflammation of said apparatus is evident from the beginning of the disease, but it is not rare, too, to see it only at the conclusion of the course of the disease, which is rather long. Albuminuria is nearly always observed. The very first symptom is a slight inflammation of the throat and cough. The tonsils are more or less enlarged, more or less red, not rarely ulcerated. The diagram of the temperature is very irregular. It shows sudden falls as well as sudden elevations of the

temperature, for example, from 40 to 37. No enlargement of spleen. There are conditions which do not correspond with any description. No diarrhea; on the contrary, there is constipation. The feet are very cold, the cough very obstinate, at first coming from the throat, but later from the lungs.

It is from inflammation of the lungs that influenza patients die. During the above-mentioned fortnight no death from scarlet fever has been registered. Smallpox continues to be very intense, as I have already stated.

I have already reported that many cases are observed of children 18 months old who, though vaccinated with success, are attacked by smallpox.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population not given. Total number of deaths reported, 14. No deaths from contagious disease.

CANADA—*Hamilton*.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 51,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from scarlet fever, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

COLOMBIA—*Panama*.—Three weeks ended February 25, 1899. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths not given. No contagious diseases reported.

DENMARK.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 2,311,000. Total number of deaths, 23,270, including diphtheria, 875; enteric fever, 128; measles, 1,806; scarlet fever, 1,051; whooping cough, 1,667, and 428 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—During the seven days ended February 26, 186 deaths were reported in the city of Marseilles in a total population of 447,344. The death rate is somewhat lower than it has been, owing to more seasonable weather. During the same period 2 bills of health were issued to vessels bound for ports in the United States. It is reported that the pest is raging at Djiddah. An entire absence of medical authority is noted, and the fear is expressed that the plague may extend itself to the Suez Canal. At Alexandria, a quarantine has been established against all goods and persons coming from the neighborhood of Djiddah.

Rouen.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 266, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; measles, 5; whooping cough, 2, and 46 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 25, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Blackburn viz, 32.0, and the lowest in Burnley, viz, 13.8.